



# Social Action NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXII, 3

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## 101 DISCIPLES ATTEND U.N.-WASHINGTON SEMINARS

Again this year over one hundred ministers, laymen, laywomen, and students attended Citizenship Seminars held at the United Nations and Washington and conducted by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. This was the twelfth year in which the Seminars were held. Attendance totaled 45 for the four day U.N. Seminar, December 9-12, 1957; and 35 for the combination U.N.-Washington Seminar, January 13-16, 1958; 29 Disciples participated in the interdenominational Churchmen's Washington Seminar, February 3-7, 1958.

Dates for the 1958-59 Citizenship Seminar program will be announced in the Spring. Information may be obtained by writing the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, Indianapolis.

## STOP! SOMEONE MAY NEED THAT WINTER GARMENT YOU ARE STORING

In 1957 Church World Service reported an increase of 85% in relief goods (food, self-help material, clothing, medicine, etc.) sent overseas in 1956. The material worth was \$35,522,282 and it weighed 366,022,013 pounds.

Needs in Europe alone exceeded all that was sent to Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, the Pacific Islands, the Caribbean and Latin America. For example: In Greece 10,000 people needed clothing —Church World Service sent enough for 700!

The Disciples have said they will accept their share of 250,000 pounds of used clothing out of the 10,000,000 pounds

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## PREACHERS AND POLITICIANS TEAM UP ON PEACE CRUSADE

Peace sermons are probably more in evidence today than at any time since World War II. Moreover, these sermons have a social action emphasis often urging the writing of letters to Congressmen and other Government officials. On the other end of the line the politicians are asking for it. Congressmen are telling their visitors they rarely hear from church people and wish they would, particularly on such a vital matter as world peace.

The sense of urgency and need for understanding felt by preacher and politician alike was reported by the staff of the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. The Department based its sentiments on sermons received, sermon topics and conversations during 1957 and early 1958 with ministers and lawmakers.

A frequent theme of peace sermons has been what one minister called "the fantastic, the enormous indifference to the problem." He declared "should we not be praying for this?"

Urging his congregation to either write a letter or sign a petition to end the testing of H-bombs on a trial basis, the minister said, "I think we ought to make our convictions known. If you don't have any, you ought to get some. These petitions are here today. If you want to sign it, it is here. More effective, it seems to me, even than signing petitions is to write personal letters. I would like to read you a letter which I have written to our President, and I have sent copies to our lawmakers:

*Dear Mr. President: According to a petition signed by 9,234 scientists, representing 44 nations of the world, 'each nuclear bomb test causes damage to the health of human beings all over the world and increases the number of seriously defective children that will be born in future generations.'*

*In the light of this declaration, how can our government justify the continuation of testing nuclear bombs? Could we not*

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## FIFTEEN CALIFORNIA WORKSHOPS HIGHLIGHT SOCIAL ACTION

California social action groups were making plans for a new series of meetings in 1959 after a highly successful series of 15 workshops in January. The attendance totaled more than 700 leaders, from approximately 70 churches in Northern and Southern California.

The workshops took place in January, 1958, under the auspices of the Christian Action and Community Service Committees of Northern and Southern California. Mrs. Ethel L. Dean is chairman for Southern California and Mr. Hoffman Hurley for Northern California. Providing leadership at each of the 15 workshops during the three-week period was Mr. Thomas J. Griffin, National Director, Christian Action and Community Service, Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, in Indianapolis.

Designed to stimulate interest and train leadership in local churches the following workshops covered a wide variety of subjects:

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# THE CHURCHES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The normal local church reaction to juvenile delinquency is one of vigorous "viewing with alarm" from a homiletical vantage point. This is sad since most churches, even in the "Upington Downs" districts, are already well endowed with delinquents, potential, near and practicing. Furthermore, they have resources—potential and actual—which might immediately be geared into the solution of the problem. It is as though a man equipped with a boat, standing on the bank of a lake, while his own son and the neighbor boy were drowning fifty feet from shore, were to mount a stump and launch into a discourse on the ills of drowning.

Without therefore underestimating the complexity and profundity of the causes of juvenile delinquency, and without overestimating the significance of the contribution that local churches can make to its eradication, let us look for a moment at the resources for working helpfully in this area *now* possessed by many local churches. Three immediately come to mind.

First of all, many local churches have common rooms, gymnasiums and church basements which can be used much more fully in providing wholesome and attractive recreational opportunities to community youngsters.

Second, most churches have youth programs and youth groups already in existence which, with some expansion and revision of their philosophies, might provide excellent fellowship situations where youth now harboring feelings of rejection might find opportunities for acceptance.

Third, most churches recognize the principle of appointing adult advisors to

youth groups. If these advisors were chosen much more carefully, relieved of all other responsibilities and provided with in-service training in counselling they might fill a very great need for "parent substitutes" for youth who are at loose ends and looking for guidance, discipline, love and recognition.

In many churches it might be well to appoint a sub-committee on juvenile delinquency which would include the workers in the youth group, the pastors and one or two members of the department of Christian Action and Community Service. Such a committee should meet regularly to consider local church youth and their needs, community youth and their needs and the present facilities of the church in relation to them. Among the topics which such a committee should consider would be:

1. Ways of meeting the needs of **community youth** for supervised recreation. These would include "after-game" dances, athletic programs, craft and special interest groups, etc.
2. Ways of working with community agencies making use of their personnel, "know-how" and facilities. Public schools, social welfare agencies, juvenile courts and service clubs are among the resources here.
3. How to expand the C.Y.F. so that it is able to accept and absorb the "off beat" youth who normally do not feel at home in such groups.
4. Methods for discovering and training the adult personnel necessary for the supervision, guidance, administration and counselling required in an expanded youth program.
5. Planning procedures which tie the "community youth participant" into the total life of the church, including its worship and study programs.

—BARTON HUNTER

## SPONSOR A BLOOD BANK PROJECT

Sponsoring a "Blood Bank Project" can be a spiritually significant ministry for your church. Working through the Christian Action and Community Service Committee or other organizations in the congregation, churches are becoming involved in new and rewarding community relationships through blood bank projects. Discovering unmet needs of persons, families and agencies in their community,

they have organized their congregations to meet them. One church indicated:

"We need to have others to go (to the Blood Bank Center) because there is a steady appeal not only from our own members, but from those (persons and agencies) in our community who need blood."

## "HOW" AND "WHY"?

Your church can start a blood bank project by following these specific steps:

1. Contact your local community, or county hospital, or Red Cross representative and discover the type(s) of collecting services upon which your community or county depends.

Your exploratory contacts and arrangements will often uncover the fact that whatever recruitment is already being done by local hospitals, doctors and Red Cross is still not meeting the needs—and they will welcome news of your church's interest.

In some communities—by agreement between local doctors and medical centers—the Red Cross Collecting Centers are limited to serving veterans Hospitals and military centers. This means that separate plans must be made for meeting civilian needs in the community.

2. Arrange with one of the hospital or agency representatives for a Blood Bank center where donations may be received in the name of your church. Make quite clear that these deposits, made in the name of your church, may be used both for church members and the community at large. Arrange for the set up to be on a 50-50 basis for use by your own members and for the community.

3. Enroll persons in your church to become members of the church's "Blood Bank." Include accurate information as to each donor's blood type, how he may be reached, etc. This is an essential time-saver, especially when faced with emergency need.

4. Appoint a contact person—on your committee, or secure some interested individual in the church, to work with your committee on this project. This person might be asked to help keep the list of blood donors up to date; make reports on what is happening; serve as the person whom your minister and families may call when there is a special need.

Sometimes there are retired nurses, doctors, or home-bound persons in the church's membership who thoroughly enjoy doing some of the telephone work in such a project as this.

5. Encourage some donors, who are able to do so, to plan to go at regular intervals.

6. Keep the project before people through regular announcements as to need for donors; what is happening; make use of church bulletins, bulletin board posters, meetings of church school classes and fellowship groups.

Emphasize the "Blood Bank" as a community service project of your church.

## SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

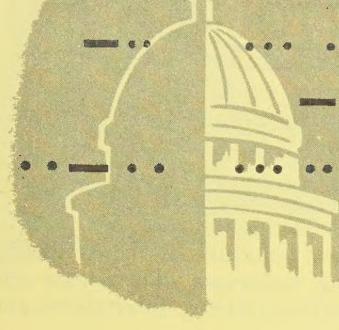
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# NEWS from the NATION'S CAPITOL

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## A NEW FOREIGN POLICY URGED IN CONGRESS

Several recent discussions on the floor of the Senate and the House have questioned the adequacy of the present United States foreign policy and offered constructive criticism.

### Humphrey Calls For Major Change in Disarmament Policy

In a major address on February 4, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament, touched off a four-hour debate on the Senate floor in which a number of Senators offered suggestions on ways to ease tensions and halt the arms race.

Senator Humphrey made a number of major points:

- The United States should split up its 9-point "package" proposal and negotiate for an agreement on some of its various points separately.
- Two areas should be given special emphasis: 1) suspension of nuclear weapons tests provided an adequate inspection and detection system can be installed in all testing countries and close to all possible test sites; 2) cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes under an adequate inspection system. Appointment of special study groups of experts to work on the inspection problem was urged.
- The need to reach political settlements while moving toward disarmament requires a change of United States policy in the Middle East, Europe, Asia and Latin America. In the **Middle East** the United States should support an embargo on arms shipments from any source not under United Nations auspices, strengthen the United Nations Emergency Force, seek agreement on a pilot project "open skies" aerial and ground inspection system, support establishment of a United Nations Good Offices Commission to promote negotiation and mediation of disputes, and undertake long-range regional economic development programs related to the United Nations.

In **Europe** the present policy of arming allies with the latest missiles is "weak and inadequate" and NATO political and military advisors ought to formulate alternative policies which recognize the possible change of political leadership of United States military allies and the powerful forces urging a withdrawal of allied and Soviet troops from Central and Eastern Europe.

In **Korea** troops and equipment should be limited under an adequate inspection system. **China** policy needs a "thorough re-examination" since no thinking person could envisage an

overall disarmament agreement with Communist China excluded. In **Latin America** the existence of highly developed machinery to settle inter-American disputes by peaceful means makes it possible to reduce arms and raise living standards.

On January 31 Senator Humphrey placed in the *Congressional Record* an address by Ambassador Gonzalo J. Facio of Costa Rica telling of his nation's continued, successful existence since it abolished its army in 1949. It relies on the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of 1947.

Seventeen other members of the Senate participated in this significant debate. A *Congressional Record* reprint of the entire discussion will be sent soon to those who receive FCNL ACTION bulletins on Disarmament. Others may obtain copies on request from the FCNL office; price, 15c each.

### Mansfield Urges "Positions of Peace"

A week later, on February 10, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana took the floor in an important but little noticed speech to challenge sharply the concept of relying largely on military strength. He proposed a positive concept—"positions of peace." As a minimum beginning he suggested "extension of the International Geophysical Year, in which both the Soviet nations and ourselves are participating, into a decade of worldwide scientific cooperation," with men and women of many nations working together "in the same laboratories, on the same proving grounds, and on the same scientific devices."

Senator Mansfield noted that in post World War II years the Congress had appropriated funds approaching \$500 billion in the arms race with the Soviet Union. Yet "the truth is that both countries in the search for situations of power and strength have ended in situations of profound weakness."

### House Members Demand New Approach

On January 27, 18 House members engaged in a discussion touching on many phases of foreign policy, including George Kennan's disengagement proposal, summit conferences, the need to de-emphasize military aid, increase technical assistance, and develop a new Middle Eastern policy. Congressmen stressed the imperative need to find peace in a world where nuclear war could end civilization. Among those making major statements were Henry S. Reuss, Wis.; James Roosevelt, Calif.; George S. McGovern, S. D.; Stewart L. Udall, Ariz.; John A. Blatnik, Minn.; Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio; and Frank Thompson, N. J.

### Stassen Resigns

In a related development, Harold E. Stassen resigned as Special Presidential Advisor on Disarmament on February 15, to enter the race for Governor of Pennsylvania. In a speech at the University of Minnesota on February 18 Robert E. Matteson, director of the White House Disarmament Staff and right hand man to Harold Stassen for ten years, analyzed the present differences of opinion on American foreign policy. He sees it, in the main, as a struggle between two opposing viewpoints—those who favor "relaxation of tensions," the view held by Harold Stassen and others, and those who favor "increased pressure" on the Soviet bloc, a view which has often been identified with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Senator Humphrey in his February 4 speech said it is estimated that over 75,000 persons are engaged in perfecting the Atlas ICBM. Yet as he spoke Mr. Stassen had a staff of only 40 which was being halved, while the small State Department efforts did not appear to have been augmented. The Defense Department has "one or two" persons working on arms control.

### UNITED STATES-SOVIET EXCHANGE APPROVED

On January 27, United States Ambassador William S. B. Lacy and former Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zaroubin signed an

agreement which provides for exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union:

- in such media as radio, television and movies,
- in the cultural, technical, and educational fields, during the next two years, including exchanges of graduate students, university professors, scientists, athletes, entertainers and artists.

The agreement climaxed three months of hard negotiation between Ambassadors Lacy and Zaroubin. The agreement is a positive and significant achievement culminating an effort set in motion at the Summit Conference in Geneva in the summer of 1955 when President Eisenhower urged exchanges between the two countries.

FCNL readers may recall that prior to the 1955 Summit Conference one Senator and 10 Congressmen wrote to President Eisenhower urging that exchange of persons programs be placed on the agenda of the Conference, after talking with an FCNL staff member.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, who has supported an exchange between the Soviet Union and the United States, called the agreement "an essential first step—the beginning of the beginning. And as such it is one of the most important events in many years."

### *Should the United States proposal to end nuclear weapons tests be tied to a 9-point disarmament "package"?*

**YES, says the Administration.** In a cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru in December President Eisenhower said:

"I am convinced that a cessation of nuclear weapons tests, if it is to alleviate rather than merely to conceal the threat of nuclear war, should be undertaken as a part of a meaningful program to reduce that threat.

"We are prepared to stop nuclear tests immediately in this context. However, I do not believe that we can accept a proposal to stop nuclear experiments as an isolated step, unaccompanied by any assurances that other measures—which would go to the heart of the problem—would follow. We are at a stage when testing is required particularly for the development of important defensive uses of these weapons. To stop these tests at this time in the absence of knowledge that we can go on and achieve effective limitations on nuclear weapons production and on other elements of armed strength, as well as a measure of assurance against surprise attack, is a sacrifice which we could not in prudence accept. To do so could increase rather than diminish the threat of aggressions and war."

In a speech on February 2 Ambassador William S. B. Lacy described how the successful exchange of persons agreement had been negotiated with the Soviet Union: "We opened our side of the negotiations with a very simple, limited proposal, the proposal for radio and television exchanges. At that time voices were raised to say we were not proposing enough. But with patience and effort, and with continuous negotiations, an agreement was hammered out to cover that point and a great many others as well."

**NO, says Senator Humphrey,** on the Senate floor on February 4:

"I agree with the President that a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes constitutes the heart of the nuclear weapons problem. But the testing of weapons is not insignificant. A suspension of tests would retard, and I hope prevent, the spread of the production of these lethal weapons to other countries. . . .

"Freezing nuclear weapons development at present levels should involve no threat to our security, since we have been assured that we are ahead of the U.S.S.R. in this aspect of weapons technology. . . . [Yet] we must be willing to negotiate on these weapons items even in some instances where we may not have conclusive or decisive advantages. . . .

"For an international agency to gain access to the Soviet Union for purposes of inspection of the cessation of nuclear weapons testing, [as the Russians have proposed] would be a spectacular political development and one we ought to search for relentlessly."

# *The Inside Story*



Number 1

March, 1958

"The Inside Story" is an innovation in the **WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER** after fifteen years of publication. The content will be divided into three parts: (1) Several short news items, (2) A brief story about work done on a particular issue in Washington, and (3) An editorial making some interpretive judgments about legislative issues. "The Inside Story" will be inserted on an experimental basis in two issues of the **NEWSLETTER** during this Congressional session. Please send us your comments. Continuation will depend on reader interest.

*The Editors*

## **WASHINGTON DISARMAMENT INFORMATION SERVICE LAUNCHED**

The growing interest in some constructive answer to an unrestricted arms race is indicated by the formation last December of the Washington Disarmament Information Service as an informal clearing house for discussion, exchange of ideas and recommendations for action. Raymond Wilson was named co-ordinator for the group at its first meeting.

To date representatives of approximately 40 national organizations have participated in the meetings, including the National Council of Churches and several Protestant denominational agencies, the Catholic Association for International Peace, B'nai B'rith, the AFL-CIO, the Chamber of Commerce USA, the National Farmers Union, American Farm Bureau Federation and others.

Discussions have been held with Governor Harold E. Stassen, former Presidential Advisor on Disarmament; Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; retired Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester who made a 12,000 mile trip in the Soviet Union last summer; Marion McVitty, Vice President of United World Federalists; Betty Goetz, Staff Director, Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament; and Paul H. Nitze, former Director, Policy Planning Staff, Department of State.

## **YOUR GOVERNMENT AND YOU**

Three hundred clergy and lay leaders met in Washington February 4-7 for the eleventh annual Churchmen's Washington Seminar, "Your Government and You."

This four-day seminar is sponsored by 18 denominational agencies in cooperation with the Washington Office of the National Council of Churches. Its purpose is to inform religious leaders about Governmental operations, make them more aware of their own political responsibilities and increase their effec-

tiveness in working for social progress. Attendance is limited to 300 persons, some of whom come from California but the majority are residents of the Eastern half of the United States.

This year the group was briefed, as usual, by various Departmental and Legislative officials. In addition, the Rev. Jerald C. Brauer, Dean, Federated Theological Faculty, University of Chicago, spoke on "Religious Motivation for Political Concern," Senator Paul H. Douglas on "Ethical Responsibilities in Practical Politics" and Rev. Kenneth L. Maxwell, Executive Director, Department of International Affairs, National Council of Churches on "The Role of the Church in Developing Public Policy."

Responsibilities connected with this seminar are shared by the sponsors. This year Wilmer A. Cooper, Administrative Secretary, FCNL, was program chairman.

## **FROM NUCLEAR "COLD WAR" TOWARD PEACE**

In the last few months people in 36 states and 6 foreign countries have been moved to answer a newspaper advertisement calling for an end to nuclear testing and pointing out that we are not responding to the threat of nuclear annihilation in a moral fashion. ". . . We are not living up to our moral capacity. . . ."

This advertisement was sponsored by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy which was formed last year after Dr. Albert Schweitzer and others challenged humanity to concern itself with the problems of radioactive fall-out from nuclear explosions. The Committee is seeking to inform the American people on this issue and stimulate "a great debate on one of the major issues of our time". Local committees have already been organized in more than 15 major cities and informal groups are operating in at least 30 other communities.

*(Continued on page iv.)*

# AGRICULTURAL ABUNDANCE AND HUNGRY PEOPLE

*"Lord, when saw we thee hungry, and fed thee?"*

The suffering of hungry people throughout the world is a matter of continuing concern to the Friends Committee on National Legislation. Goodwill, though, has to be translated into appropriate legislation if relief is actually to reach people.

Over the last ten years FCNL has joined the philanthropic organizations of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies in urging Congress to authorize the distribution of surplus agricultural commodities to needy people at home and abroad. The Committee worked for passage of the present disposal act—the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). As originally passed, P.L. 480 provided for domestic disposal, for the use of \$300 million of surplus commodities for foreign relief, and the sale of \$700 million of agricultural surpluses for foreign currencies.

According to the Act, foreign relief was to be distributed "to the extent practicable" through voluntary agencies, such as CARE, Church World Service, American Friends Service Committee, Catholic Relief Services, the Brethren Service Commission, and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

In 1956 FCNL joined with representatives of Church World Service, the Cooperative League of the USA, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in proposing that funds for disaster relief be increased to \$500 million, and that provisions for ocean freight refunds to voluntary agencies be widened.

Senators Humphrey and Lehman agreed to sponsor the amendment. In the next 4 days, FCNL and other agencies working on this measure interviewed 33 Senators, members of the House Agriculture Committee, the counsel of the Agriculture Department, a key member of the White House staff, and an editor of *The Washington Post and Times Herald*. Explanatory material went to Senators. The amendment was adopted and then the President vetoed the entire agricultural bill. Since the ground work had been thoroughly laid, this amendment was readily included in substitute legislation.

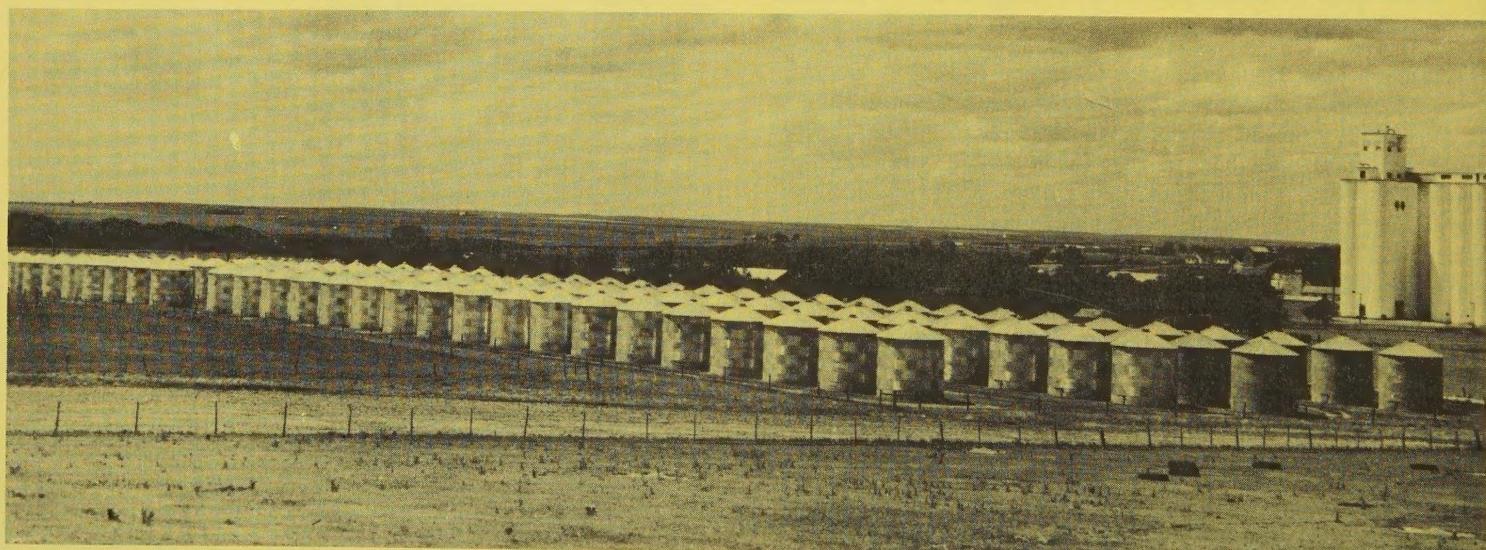
Last year Congress authorized the expenditure of an additional \$300 million for foreign relief and raised the limit on government-financed sales of farm surplus for foreign currencies to \$4 billion.

## *Extent of the Program*

**Domestic Relief.** Needy Americans, who have first priority under the disposal program, used about 3 billion pounds of surplus food products July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1957. Last year, about a tenth of the people in the nation received some of these supplies. Goods went to 56,000 schools representing more than 12 million children, to about a thousand institutions feeding approximately one million needy and indigent persons, to 3½ million needy persons in family units, and to 336,000 victims of natural disasters.

**Foreign Relief.** Since 1949 American philanthropic agencies have distributed more than 5 billion pounds of surplus agricultural commodities to 86 countries from Algeria to Vietnam. These agencies have shared our country's bounty with more than 60 million of our fellowmen, including 10 million refugees.

Our Government has encouraged expansion of this person-to-person program by paying ocean freight on shipments to certain countries. For instance, prior to enactment of the first "ocean freight" provisions in 1947, on which the FCNL worked actively, voluntary agencies were frequently unable to accept donations for distribution abroad because they could not pay transportation charges. Now the program has become a three-way partnership. The American people provide the excess agricultural commodities, processed if necessary, and shipped to the designated countries; the voluntary agency raises the money for supervisory and administrative personnel; and the country receiving the goods provides for inland freight, distribution, insurance and other charges.



The U. S. Government now holds \$7.2 billions of agricultural commodities in inventories and pledged for loans.

In addition to this private relief program, the United States extends disaster relief on a government-to-government basis. Under this program the United States has fed the Hungarians who fled their homeland in 1956-57, and has alleviated distress caused by floods, earthquakes and droughts in such places as Afghanistan, Iran, the Danube Basin and Ceylon.

**Sales for Foreign Exchange.** The United States has signed agreements totalling \$3.3 billion with 35 countries under the sales provisions of P.L. 480 and the Mutual Security Act. Under these provisions the Department of Agriculture may sell surplus farm products for local currencies instead of dollars, which are in short supply in many areas. Among the countries benefited by this arrangement are India, Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, South Korea, Burma, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Iran, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

About half of the local currencies paid for supplies under this program have been re-loaned to these countries for expansion of trade and economic development. Another fourth has been earmarked for payment of United States obligations abroad. Approximately one-seventh has gone for military equipment and facilities. The United States educational exchange program has received only a tiny fraction—\$10.8 million, up to a year ago.

## Time to Change Agricultural Policy AN EDITORIAL

The story just related is one of the brightest aspects of our foreign policy. But relief, no matter how generous, or how well or humbly administered, is not a satisfactory substitute for a world where men and women produce what they can in goods and services and trade for what they need. Nor is giving away surpluses an adequate answer for a world in which more than half the people need a balanced and more abundant diet.

In fact, donation programs are only a step in helping people help themselves; they are not a satisfactory program alone.

Thus it is time that the United States surplus disposal program—which is up for renewal this year—be converted to a longer time basis, to contribute as much as possible to world wide economic development, elimination of dietary deficiencies and relaxation of international tensions.

Just suppose the United States were as much interested in feeding as in arming people. And suppose that for the next five years American farm technology could produce, say \$3 to \$5 billion worth of food and fibre a year over and above what can be consumed at home or sold abroad. And suppose the United States were to join with Canada and Australia—under the guidance of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board—to see how much of their currently unused agricultural production could be channeled into economic development in countries like India or into intelligently planned relief supplies for needy countries. India has asked for \$1.4 billion in capital to help meet her economic development goals. Some aid in the form of agricultural products is already under consideration by the United States, but more could be utilized. In addition, India will need foreign currency to buy supplies for her industrialization program.

If the full achievement of such a broad agricultural policy is impossible at present, Congress should, as a minimum, make a number of changes in P.L. 480. The law should be made



OFFICE OF ECONOMIC COORDINATOR PHOTO  
Korean Refugees

permanent, or at least extended for five years, so that longer time planning and financing can be undertaken.

Use of surpluses for economic development should be stressed. The donation program should be expanded. University students, who are now ineligible for aid, should be included because they are the potential leaders of tomorrow, and may be among the most needy.

Section 304, which restricts the sale or transfer of commodities to unfriendly nations, should be deleted. One of the Christian injunctions in dealing with "enemies" is to "feed them." If there is famine or great need in countries like Soviet Russia or Communist China, neither the President nor voluntary agencies should be prohibited from exploring means to respond to such disasters, if satisfactory ways can be found for distribution.

Provisions for sales for foreign currencies should be more carefully delineated and administered so as to prevent "dumping" which is contrary to our foreign trade policy. Some of the counterpart funds built up from such sales should be allocated for self-help projects within the country involved, and more funds should be devoted to exchange of persons.

The haphazard policy of distributing supplies if and when available should be changed. The Department of Agriculture should be authorized to inaugurate, in so far as the vagaries of weather will permit, a carefully planned and administered program of supplementing diets.

How high a degree of social responsibility in agriculture could be developed in our country with its religious tradition of sharing with those less fortunate of God's children? Could we truly pray and mean the petition in the Lord's prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread?"

*E. Raymond Wilson*

### "COLD WAR"—Continued from page 1

The Committee proposes: 1) Immediate cessation of nuclear tests by all countries through an United Nations agreement. 2) International control of missiles and outer-space satellites through the United Nations. 3) The support and reinforcement of all agencies concerned with upholding and strengthening the United Nations as an instrument of effective world law.

Norman Cousins, Editor of the *Saturday Review* and Clarence Pickett, Executive Secretary emeritus of the American Friends Service Committee are co-chairmen of this new Committee. The Executive Secretary, Trevor Thomas, is on leave from the Northern California office of the Friends Committee on Legislation.

## FOREIGN ASPECTS OF U. S. NATIONAL SECURITY

The religious and political leadership of the United States has just provided all Americans with an example of cooperation on a matter of vital importance—foreign aid. Congress is in the mood to allocate fewer dollars for foreign aid this year, and the Executive Branch is trying to generate public support for a more adequate program.

The technique chosen was a one-day Washington Conference on February 25 for distinguished private citizens and leaders of national organizations on "The Foreign Aspects of U.S. National Security." An unusual combination of speakers included John Foster Dulles and Dean Acheson, Adlai E. Stevenson and Richard M. Nixon, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen and Rabbi Theodore L. Adams.

This one-day White House Conference was followed by the Fifth National Conference on International Economic and Social Development arranged by organizations in the Point Four Information Service. FCNL has participated vigorously in this Service since its inception soon after President Truman's original proposal.

## CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOCIAL ACTION

About a year ago two local school administrators told Washington churchmen that present day Protestant churches consider humanitarian concerns a secondary responsibility and concentrate instead upon producing theological rationalizations and assuaging the consciences of their memberships.

These educators said that churchmen have given them personally very little assistance in working out the problems of desegregation and integration. They emphasized that such issues place heavy burdens upon educators, burdens which are difficult to carry alone.

The memory of this accusation has remained, and we are pleased to present an offsetting example.

During the last Congressional session the House Foreign Affairs Committee solicited religious analysis of the United States foreign aid program. Many of the leading national religious

groups testified in favor of a constructive program, including the National Council of Churches, the Synagogue Council of America, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference and the Greek Orthodox Church.

The National Council said, "The churches have both practical and moral concerns, and both practical and moral competence to speak and to take appropriate actions for constructive foreign aid," since they have had their own foreign aid program for more than 100 years. "In mission work, they pioneered in technical assistance and economic aid, in programs of education, literacy, literature, medicine and public health, agriculture, industry, mass communications, and training of leadership in many fields."

## HALLS OF CONGRESS

There are a number of ways to make one's views known to Congressmen.

Recently a concerned California citizen with four hours to "kill" before flight time wandered through the legislative halls and noticed many familiar names on doorways. He decided to stop and leave his personal greeting at some offices. He visited 21 offices, saw one Senator, three Representatives and numerous legislative assistants—who are very vital links in the legislative chain. He always tried to express appreciation for some particular action by each Congressman. He also urged initiation of a balanced education program and examination of alternatives to the armaments race.

Informal discussions among Congressmen themselves can be stimulated by outside organizations. For example, FCNL has invited a Democratic Senator and a Republican Senator to serve as hosts at a luncheon for members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Disarmament Subcommittee. Special guest at this off-the-record luncheon will be James P. Warburg who has been a strong advocate of the idea of mutual withdrawal of troops or disengagement as a possible step toward a disarmament agreement.

## RUMORS IN THE WIND

There is still a great deal of speculation around Washington as to the "ifs" and "whens" of a Summit Meeting. August or September is being suggested as a possible date. Some think the meeting should be held in Sweden or India; others have suggested the United Nations. Geneva is the probable location. Who will be included is still in question. Some say the United States is willing to expand the meeting to include India, but not Poland and Czechoslovakia as suggested by former disarmament negotiator Harold E. Stassen.

Now that Harold Stassen has actually resigned as President Eisenhower's disarmament aide and many of his staff have accepted positions in other agencies there is some fear that disarmament issues and problems will be submerged in "paper shuffling." If this is true, now is the time for the voice of the people to be heard in support of a more vigorous program.

# AID AND TRADE BILLS START THROUGH LEGISLATIVE MILL

There is a very real possibility that both the non-military foreign aid and the reciprocal trade programs will be seriously curtailed by Congress this year. To help continue these most constructive programs write your views to your two Senators and your Congressman now. Address: Washington 25, D. C.

## PRESIDENT SUBMITS AID REQUESTS

On February 19 President Eisenhower sent to Congress his foreign aid program. He asked for \$3.942 billion. Last year he asked for \$3.864 billion, and Congress cut it sharply to \$2.7 billion. This year he is requesting:

- \$1.8 billion for military assistance;
- \$835 million for "defense support," to 12 countries to enable them to contribute to the military effort. South Korea, Nationalist China, Viet Nam and Turkey would receive about 70% of this sum;
- \$212 million for special assistance—a catch-all category for both military and non-military programs;
- \$200 million for unforeseen contingencies;
- \$625 million in capital for the new Development Loan Fund—the amount authorized in last year's legislation. The President said the Development Loan Fund has already received applications totalling well over \$1 billion.
- \$106.6 million for a variety of programs including UNICEF, United Nations Refugee Fund, ocean freight on items shipped by voluntary agencies, and others;
- \$142 million for the United States technical assistance program and \$1.5 million for technical assistance under the Organization of American States;
- \$20 million for the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Program and the new special projects fund. Last year Congress approved \$15.5 million for UNETAP. The special projects fund was created during the past General Assembly and looks forward ultimately to a \$100 million program. The \$20 million request seems to indicate the Administration does not believe the special projects fund will expand rapidly.

FCNL continues to support the non-military items and oppose the military items in the foreign aid program.

## President Stresses Military Aspects

The President in his message continually stressed the military aspects of the program and its role in the cold war. Little was said about its necessity as a matter of enlightened self-interest even if Communism never existed. Nothing was said about the humanitarian need to help others help themselves. *The Washington Post* editorialized on February 20: "The Administration needs to take care, therefore, in putting an anti-Communist and largely military label on the entire Mutual Security Program in order to get the appropriations, that it does not cripple the program's usefulness. The emphasis ought to be a more positive one, stated in terms of economic and social benefits to be won and shared by all parties to the program."

Senator A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma on the Senate floor

on February 24 urged creation of an International Development Association to make long term, low interest loans to under-developed nations. He proposed an initial capitalization of \$1 billion, \$300 million of which would be supplied by the United States. The emphasis on a multilateral program is an important step in taking aid out of the cold war and basing it on economic rather than political considerations. It moves in the direction of a really adequate United Nations economic development fund.

## HEARINGS BEGIN ON RECIPROCAL TRADE BILLS

The House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on February 17 on the bills to extend the reciprocal trade program for five years. Administration witnesses including the heads of State, Commerce, Agriculture, Labor and Defense supported the legislation. Manufacturers, industry, farm, labor and public interest groups will be heard during the hearings which are expected to last at least four weeks. Emile Benoit of the Graduate School of Business of Columbia University is expected to testify for the FCNL on March 7. Copies of his testimony will be sent upon request.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks pointed out that American businessmen and workers have a considerable stake in continuing the Reciprocal Trade Program. Last year nearly \$20 billion in manufactured products, raw materials and foodstuffs were exported. Exports of goods and services represents about 6% of this nation's output. About 4½ million workers or 7% of the American working force derives its livelihood from foreign trade.

Imports of manufactured products, raw materials and foodstuffs amounted to approximately \$13 billion in 1957. The dollar shortage abroad limits the amount of goods other nations can purchase here.

Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, in a floor speech on February 3, strongly supported extension of the Act citing, among others, these factors: It is important especially at a time when a common market and a free trade area are being established in Western Europe. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway project will create new trade opportunities for inland cities. Failure to renew might deepen a recession in the export trade.

## ITEMS IN BRIEF

**Senate Space Committee.** The Senate on February 6 created a blue-ribbon 13-man Special Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration composed of members from six standing committees. The group was charged to report by June 1, 1958 or the earliest date thereafter on a comprehensive plan for supervision of United States space efforts. A major issue will be whether the military or a separate civilian agency will have specific responsibility for United States space efforts.

# --NEWS--from--the--NATIONS--CAPITOL--

Members of the Committee are Lyndon B. Johnson, Chairman; Stuart Symington, Mo.; Styles Bridges, N. H.; Theodore Francis Green, R. I.; Alexander Wiley, Wis.; Richard B. Russell, Ga.; Leverett Saltonstall, Mass.; Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.; John W. Bricker, Ohio; John L. McClellan, Ark.; Karl E. Mundt, S. D.; Clinton P. Anderson, N. Mex.; and Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Ia.

The House is moving ahead with plans to create its own space committee patterned on the Senate model.

**Civil Rights.** On February 10, 15 Senators introduced a broad bi-partisan civil rights bill, S. 3257. Among other things the bill would authorize (1) the Attorney General to institute civil action on behalf of persons denied equal protection of the laws and (2) the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to help local governments overcome desegregation problems. The Secretary is authorized to extend technical assistance—at a cost of \$2.5 million a year for 5 years—to the communities, and to make grants—up to \$40 million a year for 5 years—for the construction of school facilities, teachers' training and other educational measures needed to eliminate segregation. The bill's sponsors are Senators Paul H. Douglas, Ill.; Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.; Irving M. Ives, N. Y.; Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Mo.; Clifford P. Case, N. J.; Wayne Morse, Ore.; Gordon Allott, Colo.; Richard L. Neuberger, Ore.; Everett M. Dirksen, Ill.; Pat McNamara, Mich.; Jacob K. Javits, N. Y.; Joseph S. Clark, Pa.; John O. Pastore, R. I.; J. Glenn Beall, Md.; and John A. Carroll, Colo.

**Humane Slaughter.** On February 4 the House approved by voice vote a bill, H. R. 8308, to promote humane slaughter of livestock as a national policy. As passed it directed the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research and designate humane methods of slaughter by July 1, 1959, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a 12-man advisory committee and, effective January 1, 1960, directed the Federal Government to buy meat only from packers using the prescribed methods. The bill provides that nothing therein shall hinder freedom to slaughter livestock in conformity with religious practices. The bill now goes to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

## FAITH IN PEOPLE OR FAITH IN ARMS?

One of the first major acts of the present session of Congress has been to appropriate \$1.26 billion for increased spending for missiles and military hardware. This is a supplement to the \$35.3 billion appropriated for the Department of Defense last year. The Administration is asking for \$39.6 billion for the Department of Defense this coming year.

By contrast, non-military programs which cost only a small fraction of the defense budget are in line for serious cut-backs. Here are some of the programs which the Administration originally supported but is no longer recommending for passage:

- Federal aid to school construction. The newly recommended Administration program which is geared mainly to scholarships calls for \$224 million for fiscal 1959, in a four-year \$1 billion program. This is about \$100 million a year less than the school construction program which the Administration pushed last year.
- Grants to States to train teachers of mentally retarded children; cost, \$1.6 million.
- Grants to States for juvenile delinquency; cost, \$3 - \$6 million.
- Construction of Indian sanitation facilities; cost, \$5 - \$6 million, an Administration program which FCNL has supported for several years.
- Grants for special health project to stimulate new programs and practices; cost, \$3 million.
- Grants for child life studies; cost, \$1 - \$7 million.
- Upward revision of child welfare grants to States; cost, \$2 million in fiscal 1959, \$3 million thereafter.
- Authorization of new non-military public works.

# <sup>THE</sup> *clipsheet*

## ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

Reprinted with permission Methodist Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

March 1958

### INTERDENOMINATIONAL COMMITTEE

#### ON ALCOHOL PROBLEMS FORMED

Many of the nation's major protestant denominations have joined forces to help combat the problems of alcohol. The new group, named the Interdenominational Committee on Alcohol Problems, ratified a constitution calling for close "coordination of effort in dealing with national and international temperance issues."

Serving the committee as president will be Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance. Other officers include vice-president, Dr. A. G. Miller, Southern Baptist convention; secretary, the Rev. James Renz, Church of the Brethren and treasurer, the Rev. Donald Gill of the National Association of Evangelicals.

Some 14 denominations represented in ICAP hold membership in the National Association of Evangelicals and the National Council of Churches. These include the Seventh-day Adventists, Church of God, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the Methodist church, Disciples of Christ, Church of the Brethren, Rescue Mission Alliance, National Association of Evangelicals, United Presbyterian Church of North America, Presbyterian Church of the USA, Assembly of God, Mennonite church and the Southern Baptist convention.

Meeting in Washington, D.C.'s Hotel Statler recently, the group heard a panel discussion on "Procedures and Functions" which the individual denominations might coordinate through the new organization.

The discussion was centered around the development and exchange of educational materials, coordination of legislative efforts, and possibilities for cooperating in research and special projects.

One of the first projects for the new committee will be a joint appearance at next month's hearings on S.582 before Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee. (See other side.)

ALCOHOL ADVERTISING HEARINGS  
SCHEDULED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

On April 22, the US Senate will consider S. 582, which would ban interstate alcohol advertising. The bill was introduced early in the 85th Congress by Senator William Langer of North Dakota.

Supporters of the proposed advertising ban point out that the alcoholic beverage industry spent nearly \$400 million for advertising in 1956.

The breakdown:

Newspapers <sup>1</sup>	\$ 65,837,000
National Magazines <sup>2</sup>	35,462,937
Network Television <sup>3</sup>	6,682,856
Spot Television <sup>4</sup>	34,237,000
Network Radio <sup>5</sup>	3,000,000
Spot Radio <sup>6</sup>	10,301,004
Point of Purchase <sup>7</sup>	207,500,000
Outdoor <sup>8</sup>	<u>32,109,430</u>
TOTAL	\$395,130,227

One of the major objections to alcohol advertising has been that much of it is directed at young people, glamorizing for them a product which they cannot legally purchase or consume. In addition, those backing the ad ban emphasize that alcohol advertising is blatantly misleading because the advertisements fail to picture the dangers which can result from the use of the product.

1. Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publisher's assn.
2. Includes \$27,662,937 for distilled spirits, Newsweek's sixth annual survey of the liquor industry; \$5,800,000 beer and ale, Magazine Advertising bureau; \$2,000,000, wine, Magazine Advertising bureau. (Figures for national magazines only).
3. Estimate based on Publishers Information bureau data for the first quarter of 1956: \$1,670,714 multiplied by four quarters.
4. Television Bureau of Advertising.
5. Estimate based on 1954 figure of \$2,955,109 from Leading National advertisers, inc.
6. Figures from Sponsor Magazine, New York, New York, for third and fourth quarters 1956 were doubled for 1956 total.

## CALIFORNIA WORKSHOPS...

(Continued from Page 1)

### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

- **First Christian Church, of Madera.** Vice and delinquency problems were discussed with Mr. Ray Sawyer as local workshop director and Mr. Thomas McGee, Field Representative of the California Youth Authority, as outside leader.
- **First Christian Church, at Alameda.** The discussion highlighted race relations, influencing legislation, alcohol and world peace. Director was Mr. Thomas P. Weir.
- **First Christian Church, of Lakeport.** With Mr. Wilder V. Immel as Director, the group covered alcohol, race relations, peace, legislation and the influence of these problems on the local church. A local Indian expert was on the program.
- **First Christian Church, in Chico.** Mrs. Esther Stamm was the local director. Local, county, state and federal authorities spoke on housing and urban development problems and their effect on senior citizens, minority groups, delinquency and behavior groups. A continuing study and action group was formed following this meeting.
- **Fruitridge Christian Church, in Sacramento.** Mr. Hoffman Hurley was the director with discussion on the theme of "The most crucial problems before us."

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

In Southern California meetings were held at the:

- **Hollywood-Beverly Christian Church.** Mr. Elmer Brown and Mr. Dennis Savage presented a panel of young people discussing the Christian Alternative to military service. Mr. Bergen Birdsall led a youth group in discussing the alcohol problem.
- **Norwalk Christian Church.** Discussion of social action in the local church.
- **Long Beach-Eastside Christian Church.** A dinner meeting discussion revolved around the subject of techniques for local church action in meeting pressing social problems.
- **Alhambra Christian Church.** Race relations problems were discussed and plans made to deal with local pressures.

## PREACHERS AND POLITICIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

*forego tests for a trial period in the hope that others will do the same, and that a confidence will be born and foundations laid for reliable agreements? Is it not possible that such an example would win the admiration of the world and influence other nations to cease their testing of nuclear weapons?*

*With profound appreciation for your Christian concern and for your leadership, I am, Sincerely yours, ————.”*

Continuing, the minister said, "I wonder, friends, if it is possible for the Christian Churches of the world to unite in a great crusade for world redemption." Interestingly enough Government leaders are wondering the same thing. Moreover, they honestly would like to see some tangible evidence of Christian concern for world peace in terms of letters from their constituents.

The plea of Congressmen for tangible evidence of Christian concern is real. They are besieged with letters and petitions from those with a "selfish" interest. But where is the concern of the "unselfish" interest supposedly represented in the churches of America?

Whether the church can become articulate will be seen again in the coming months as Congress considers such peace making programs as foreign economic aid, and the reciprocal trade programs. Already church leaders have been asked to back these programs and urge their constituents to do likewise.

We must want to see whether the church will rouse itself to the challenge of the nuclear age. But at least there is a good deal of movement which is a good omen.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

● A meeting at the *Avalon Christian Church, Los Angeles*, discussed the local church's responsibility in meeting social issues. And all churches in the Santa Barbara District were invited to the dinner meeting in the *Santa Paula Christian Church* to discuss local church social action problems.

## INTERDENOMINATIONAL ALCOHOL COUNCIL

Thirteen Protestant denominations met, in February, at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., to approve a constitution establishing the Interdenominational Council on Alcohol Problems (ICAP).

- The new Council hopes to share materials, coordinate legislative activities and hold a conference of some five or six thousand persons in Washington while Congress is in session, Spring, 1960.
- While ICAP's early organizers are primarily "abstinence" in their point of view, they deliberately avoided making abstinence an article of faith in the new constitution. This might be done later. For the present they are hoping to encourage membership from a number of denominations not in the abstinence tradition.
- Robert A. Fangmeier represented the Disciples of Christ at the meeting.

## STOP! SOMEONE MAY NEED THAT WINTER GARMENT . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

needed in 1958. (Write to the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, for specific information.)

Major claims in the past year have been for emergency crises; aid to refugees; pockets of chronic need that have become emergencies (Calcutta); and places where doors have newly opened such as Poland.

Some of the needs are as follows:

- NEAR EAST where hundreds of thousands of Arab refugees are still homeless, crowded into camps, many reduced to barest subsistence by crop failures.
- KOREA where the population is still suffering from war effects in every phase of life.
- INDIA and PAKISTAN where floods have driven 40,000,000 people from their homes.
- JAPAN where floods and typhoons, in the midst of unemployment, have brought destitution to hundreds of thousands.
- HONG KONG where 300,000 destitute Chinese refugees eke out miserable lives in wretched squatter huts on cluttered hillsides.
- GERMANY and AUSTRIA where thousands of refugees exist in overcrowded camps, while hundreds of escapees arrive daily from eastern Europe.
- GREECE where a series of severe earthquakes has intensified widespread poverty and distress.
- ITALY and FRANCE where thousands of destitute, aged, and orphaned are sheltered in Christian institutions which need our help.

Think of these people before you store your winter clothing, blankets, etc.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS



# When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

## DATES TO CIRCLE

### ■ May 4-11 Family Life Week.

This year will mark the 15th observance of Family Week, nationally. The theme for this year is: "Your Home a Household for God." For suggestions, refer to your February issue of News Letter—page 10.

### ■ July 6—Freedom and Democracy Sunday.

The Brotherhood emphasis at this season of the year offers an excellent opportunity for Christian Citizenship and Civil Liberties Work. Further information will be coming to you regarding this special day.

## INCLUSIVE MEMBERSHIP— STEP BY STEP

The Capitol Christian Church of Phoenix, Arizona, is now an integrated fellowship. The step by step progress in its program as told by the minister, Mr. W. R. Tucker, follows:

1. Discussion at Family Night on theme, "Shall Capitol Christian Become Interracial?" (July 21, 1957)
2. Poll taken of membership, and a very small percentage were in favor of church becoming interracial.
3. Period of education from the pulpit, and a school of missions was held each Sunday evening, for two months, on the theme of "CHRIST, THE CHURCH, AND RACE."
4. Congregational vote was taken (Sept. 22, 1957). There were only seven dissenting votes. Constitution was changed to include membership in church ALL PEOPLE, REGARDLESS OF RACE OR NATIONALITY.
5. The following week two women left the church because of this action, that is they withdrew their membership. We have not had anyone else leaving the church because of the above action.
6. First Negro couple united with the church in November, 1957. This couple has been well received into the church and they have stated that they are happier in their church life than they have been for 15 years. They had been members of the Methodist church for 26 years.

7. The wife, of Negro couple, has been appointed as chairman of Christian Action and Community Service.

8. Rosa Page Welch held a three day meeting under the theme of "Christmas for All People," at Christmas time 1957. This was a planned part of our program of integration and was a wonderful help to our church.

## SOCIAL ISSUES RESOLUTIONS AVAILABLE

The Resolutions on Social Issues as passed by the International Convention in assembly at Cleveland, Ohio, October 11-16, 1957, are now available. A copy of these Resolutions has been reproduced with Suggested Action-Study-Projects, related to each of the eight areas of concern in which the Convention took action. (Namely, Church and Economic Life, Social Welfare Services, United Nations, Disarmament, Immigration, Capital Punishment, Alcohol and other Narcotics, and Race Relations). Here is an opportunity

for your department to implement these resolutions through specific projects.

NOTE: Copies of (Cleveland) "Resolutions on Social Issues with Suggested Action-Study Projects" may be secured by writing the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.—One to five copies, FREE; above five copies, at cost-price of 3 cents each.

## NEW STUDY DOCUMENT

The Department of Social Welfare has prepared a *Study Document* on Peace and World Order as the first step toward the writing of a resolution to be presented at the International Convention in St. Louis in October, 1958. Your department and the fellowship groups of the church are urged to share in the study of the document. It is very important that you write us your reactions—negative or positive—not later than May 1, 1958. The criticisms received will then serve as the basis for preparation of the final draft of the resolution to be presented to the Convention.

NOTE: For copies of the *Study Document* write: Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. One to five copies—FREE; above five copies at cost-price; 3 cents each.

## YOUR NEW MANUAL\*—Why Christian Action and Community Service

Chapter I raises this question, and offers this answer:

"Because the church has always been concerned with Christian action and community service. It has started hospitals, sent food and clothing to the needy, fought the liquor traffic, ministered to the homeless, befriended the stranger . . . cared for the orphan, opposed gambling and political corruption . . . your church believes that human beings are created 'in the image of God,' and are potentially 'Sons of God.' It believes that God loves People—what concerns God, therefore, must be of concern to man."

"The power behind Christian Action and Community Service is love . . . Love, in short, is the motivating force in Christian ethics and Christian Service and . . . the life which does not show forth love of neighbor denies the love of God."

\*ORDER FROM CHRISTIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, BOX 179, ST. LOUIS 3, MO., PRICE 60c.

**Social Action**  
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges  
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